FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1843. [NO. 1371.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

J. & H. McMILLAN

HAVE just received from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

among which are: Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; English and Domestic Prints; Linens, and Diapers, plain black and blue-black do.; blue-black figured do.; Kentucky Jeans; Cravat and Cambric Muslins; Muslin Edging and Insertion thread Edging; Florence, Braid and Shell Bonnets; Misses do; 20 cases Hats; 2,300 pairs Shoes, assorted; with many other goods.

October 6, 1843. 70-4w

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
Barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 1, 1843. 70tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which are found the following articles, viz:—

Negro fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
Black and colored French and English Merinos,
Alpacas and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
Prints, English, French and American Prints,
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Ticklenburgs and Drillings,
Flannels, scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
Bed Ticking, Canvass and Buckram,
Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
Coats, Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
Cotton ditto,
Gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
Dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
Dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
Cases black and white Fur Hats,
Dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
Dozen Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
Blankets, assorted,
Negro Kerseys,
Negro Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin-de-Lains; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Lustres; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric; black, black and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Silk and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen Worsted Collars; fine Cardinal-; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Soaps; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Cotton and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirting; Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Nails; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Nankeens; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Gloves; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Lace Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Bobbin; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted paper.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, AND GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

September 5, 1843. 70-6w

PERFUMERY, &c.

FRENCH Essences, for the handkerchief, Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powder, Pearl Powder, Otto of Rose, old Brown Windsor Soap, and Anodyne Shaving Cream, Pink Saucers, Cold Cream, Indelible Ink, &c. &c., for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 5, 1843. 70tf

Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

THIS article is prepared with great care by the Subscriber, and he warrants it equal to the best Preparations of the kind, and far superior to most of them. Price 50 cents per bottle.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 29, 1843. 69tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE regular course of lectures in this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy—by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—by E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—by C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized, and will be under the charge of Drs. Holbrook and Ogier.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 7 67-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife REBECCA on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting; she having, without any just cause, deserted my bed and board. And I do further caution all persons, who may harbor the said Rebecca Mask, or give her employment, that I shall enforce my rights as a husband against them.

WILLIAM D. MASK.

Montgomery County, Aug. 18, 1843. 68-6w

MUSTARD SEED, Ground Mustard, Ginger Root, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Russia Isinglass, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Essence Lemon, and Rose Water, for sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

☞ A Superior article of LEMON SYRUP. Price 50 cts. per bottle. S. J. H.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

TARTAR EMETIC, Quinine, English Calomel, Iodine, Sulph. Morphine, Veratrine, Ol. Croton, Strychnine, Opium, Hydriod Potash, Ipecac, Jalap, Rhei, assorted Vials, Sarsaparilla Root, Evans's Lancets, &c. &c., together with a complete assortment of Medicines, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, as Medicinal Syrups and Tinctures, Emp. Lytta, Blue Pill Mass, Dover's Powder, &c. &c. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Nov. 22. 68-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 48, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 16, 1843.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000	6 Prizes of	$1,500
1 do	10,000	160 do	1,000
1 do	5,000	110 do	300
1 do	2,367	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

GRAND SCHEME!

50,000 Dollars!! 25,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 49, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50 000	1 Prize of	$2,425
1 do	25 000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	15,000	100 do	500
1 do	10.000	63 do	400
1 do	5,000	63 do	200
1 do	3,000	63 do	150
	&c.	&c.	&c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $15, Halves $7 50, Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $200 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 25 eighth do 25 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 50 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 30, 1843.

Fourteen Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1.995
1 do	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 do	5,000	30 do	1,000
1 do	3.500	50 do	250
1 do	3.000	75 do	200
1 do	2,500	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

August 19, 1843. 68-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

ORATION,

Delivered before the Fayetteville Independent Company of Light Infantry, on the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Corps, August 23d, 1843.

BY EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, ESQ.

Published by the unanimous solicitation of the Company.

Fellow Soldiers of the Fayetteville Independent Company of Light Infantry:

Time, in his sure and steady passage, has brought around your Fiftieth Birth-Day.—The invitation to appear as your representative on this interesting occasion, was as unexpected to me, as it is highly gratifying and complimentary. Diffidence of my ability to fulfil your wishes, to satisfy myself, to compensate this large and respected audience for their polite attendance, the pressure of the cares of business, and unaccustomed as I have been to appear on such occasions, should have compelled me perhaps to have declined the performance of your request, and the grateful task of pronouncing this Address had been better charged on an abler arm.

But, Fellow Soldiers, your invitation was one I knew not how to decline, though convinced it required the skill of a master hand to touch the various chords of feeling which, this day, vibrate in your bosoms and throughout our town; yet I well believed, that in the kindness and partiality which prompted the unanimous solicitation of your Committee to me, I should find consideration for the manner in which the duty was performed. You could have selected no one who has more cause to be proud of the history of your Corps; no one who experiences more pleasure and delight, while tracing its rise and progress; no one who rejoices more over its present flourishing and prosperous condition, nor has stronger hereditary regard for its welfare and perpetuity. If, to recall the days of our boyhood—the scenes of our youth; if, to wander back with memory, and find pleasure in these reminiscences, then, I well know, there are many, very many, in this assembly, whose bosoms swell, as does that of your speaker, with a thousand emotions, which struggle for utterance, and silence would be eloquence. There is perhaps not a father or mother present, who has not associations connected with your Company, of the dearest and holiest character. There is scarcely an old and respected inhabitant of our town, whose name may not be found on your muster rolls, and whose heart does not beat faster, and his blood circulate more quickly, as he hears the sound of your drum and fife circling our streets on your days of parade.

Well do I recollect, when a boy, the feelings with which I anticipated the day when I could take a place in the ranks of the Independent Company. With what pleasure my musket was shouldered; and it was with no ordinary satisfaction my name was found on your list of Honorary Members. Speaking for them, may I not say, should occasion demand and our country call for your services, they would join your ranks, and stand ready to protect and defend your honored flag.

Every thing around us, and through our town, bespeak the interest which this Anniversary has awakened. Those kind, liberal and friendly feelings which, as members of the same community, all should cherish, have been poured out on this occasion, and the hearts of our citizens are joined together, as the heart of one man, to testify their respect and veneration for your ancient Association.

Many of your old, retired and valued Members are present; and it was hoped that he, who is alone the survivor of those who formed the Corps, would have added to the interest of this occasion by his presence.

In the hallowed associations which this day recalls, they indulge, no doubt, with pride and exultation.

Our young, spirited and beautiful Corps of Fayetteville Riflemen, our highly esteemed and praiseworthy Mechanic Benevolent Society, the respected Police of our Town, and our newly-established Lodge of Ancient Independent Order of Odd Fellows, have honored you with their attendance.

Our fair country women, too, grace the occasion. Their virtues adorn and dignify all situations, ameliorate and soften all the cares and trials of life, and in their approbation and smile the Soldier finds his most delightful reward. Among them are to be found some of the ladies of your early honored and late respected Commanders and Officers. Some, too, are indeed mothers in Israel; their sons and grand sons have been found in your ranks, and may it not be, that from them has been imbibed that valued principle of subordination,—best taught and learned at a kind mother's knee,—which has contributed no little to the prosperity and perpetuity of your Corps;—for where is the man who can ever forget the wise precepts, or, while life is spared, can cease to remember with reverence and affection, the early lessons of maternal tenderness and love.

In your behalf, I bid them all welcome; thrice welcome on this joyous occasion. The fountain of pleasure from which you drink is full, full to the brim, and copious enough that they may partake largely; their presence crowns your joy, and affords new objects for the exercise of your hospitality and kindness.

In tracing the history of our ancient and honorable Corps,—ancient, for, excepting two and may be three, it is the oldest Volunteer Association in the United States; honorable, for its escutcheon is untarnished,—time would fail and your patience be wearied, were I to enter too much into detail. There are many, very many, incidents connected with your history, calculated to excite deep interest and awaken the most pleasing associations. Our Company has had her days of trial, periods of gloom and despondency, as well as days of prosperity, and periods of bright and exalted anticipation.

Our Association dates as far back as August 23, 1793. The early records of the Company were indifferently kept, and many have been lost. The particular reasons for the formation of the Corps are not set out in the Articles of the Association. It is supposed to have had its origin in the apprehensions which existed at the period of the French Revolution,—that mighty convulsion, which shook Europe to its centre, and amazed the civilized world. England and France were belligerent powers, and our rights suffering aggression. Our country was excited, and no one could tell but that this nation would be drawn into the vortex. The motto of the Company would seem to confirm this tradition, "He that hath no stomach for the fight, let him depart." Be it so or not, reasons sufficiently cogent may no doubt be found, in love of country, regard for the safety of the government, the welfare and peace of the community, and in that wise and prudent determination, which is part of the duty and should therefore be part of the education of every citizen in a Republican government, that his country, when need requires, should find in every citizen a soldier. The list of those who were present at the formation of the Company cannot be found. The three first names to the Articles of the Association are Robert Adam, John Winslow, and Robert Cochran; and the Commissioned Officers first elected were Robert Adam, Captain; John Winslow, Lieutenant, and Robert Cochran, Ensign. They were at first elected for four months; but at a meeting held August 23, '94, on motion of Isaac Hawley, in the language of his resolution, "the term was enlarged to twelve months; the Non-Commissioned Officers were to depend on the appointment of the Captain, who was empowered to make the same." A strict regard in the "Rules and Regulations" was had "to keep a necessary conformity to the Militia Laws of the State."

Very early in your history, July 27, '96, is to be found the record of a Court Martial to investigate the conduct of one of the members, and after an examination, a report was made, "that the objects of their Association being of the most praiseworthy character, ought not to be defeated by wantonness nor obstructed by malignity;" and they required a written apology, addressed to the Company, and on payment of all dues and arrearages, the individual would be permitted to resign. Thus affording testimony to their successors, that the welfare of the Association depends on the character and deportment of the members as well when off as on parade.

This evidence has been respected and their example followed; for, throughout your Records, many instances are observable where members have been expelled when found unworthy by a majority of the Company.

In 1798, Samuel Goodwin was elected Ensign. The strength of the Company was then about 29, and Isaac Hawley appears to have been the Orderly Sergeant. Ensign Goodwin removed subsequently from this place to Raleigh, and there died.

In 1800, John McMillan was elected Ensign. With these changes, the Commissioned Officers were the same until 23d August, 1801.

Captain Adam died at the Sound, near Wilmington, June 11, 1801. On receiving intelligence of his death, the Company assembled at the State House, (as the building which occupied the spot our Town Hall now covers, was called in those days,) "for the purpose of agreeing on the most eligible mode of going into mourning for the loss of their worthy Captain, Robert Adam. It was agreed that they should meet at that place at 10 o'clock, the drum beating half an hour previously, six successive Sundays, with music playing, consisting of drum and flute; that they should wear the uniform, with bayonet, belt, and crape on the left arm above the elbow; they were to march to the Church, sit together as near as possible, and after hearing Divine Service, march to the place where they met, and be dismissed." This example of respect for a fellow soldier, though not in detail, has been followed, and the body of a late companion in arms is always attended to the grave, over which a soldier's regard and respect is paid, unless objection be made by the friends of the departed. Mr. Adam held the post of Captain for eight years; was by birth a Scotchman; the perfect gentleman; one of our first and most successful merchants, remarkable for his popularity among those with whom he traded;—no man has ever occupied a more exalted place in the estimation and regard of the citizens of Fayetteville.

August 23, 1801, John Winslow was elected Captain; John McMillan, Lieutenant; Isaac Hawley, Ensign.

These gentlemen continued officers of the Company until August 23, 1806; and, between 1801 and '06, it appears that many persons were admitted, but as no muster rolls can be found, the strength of the Company cannot be ascertained. Ensign Hawley resigned in 1806, and died in this place in 1808, much respected.

August 23, 1806, John McMillan was elected Captain; John Matth[illegible], Lieutenant; Duncan McRae, Ensign.

In the year [illegible] our c[illegible] came near being thrown [illegible]ar w[illegible]reat Britain. An attack was made on a v[illegible]sel of War of the United States, called the Chesapeake, as was believed, by order of that Government, in the exercise of the right of search; a right claimed by Great Britain, but denied by the United States. The country was in arms. As evidence of the feeling which existed on the occasion of this outrage, I give you an extract from an eloquent letter written by a gentleman who occupied a high place in the estimation of the citizens of our Town, William Duffy. He was an accomplished lawyer, a man of fine literary taste, and acquired, says Archibald D. Murphy, another distinguished son of our State, a more elegant style of composition, than any of his cotemporaries in North Carolina. He was the representative of this Borough in the Legislature of the State, at an important Session, when the Judiciary System was revised and altered. The citizens of our Town held a meeting on the occasion. Mr. Duffy was absent on his circuit, and his letter was addressed to Captain McMillan. In the first part of it, he regrets his absence from the Town meeting, in which, he says, he would have joined with ardor; and after giving his views of the transaction, goes on to say:

"My opinion, therefore is, that the late outrage committed on the Chesapeake is not, nor ought to be considered as the act of an Admiral or Captain, but as the act of the British Government. In any event, whether this opinion be well or ill founded, I think we ought to be prepared to act. I have trespassed perhaps on your patience. My apology must be, that every American citizen, who feels at heart the honor of his country, will on this subject unavoidably get warm. Suffer me to present to you the object of this address. I have never hitherto been called on to perform military duty. Exempted perhaps from courtesy, perhaps from a claim to exemption, of which I have no desire to make any use, I feel it my duty now, while I think war unavoidable, to set my seal of approbation to the cause of my country; to declare that in all my sentiments I am an American, and to offer up my little fortune and life, on the altar of liberty. All divisions among ourselves should cease. All parties ought unanimously to join in supporting the common cause. I have observed with pleasure, the gallant manner in which your Company, composed of gentlemen with all of whom I am acquainted, has offered itself as a Volunteer Corps under the late proclamation of the President of the United States. And as I wish to be useful, I solicit the honor of being admitted a private in the ranks of the Fayetteville Independent Company, pledging myself that I will turn out at a moment's warning, and act as will become an American soldier."

Mr. Duffy was unanimously admitted a member of the Company. He remained a citizen of our Town for some years after, and subsequently removed to Chatham county, where he closed his life. The proceedings of the Town meeting I have not been able to find. The Independent Company, at a meeting held July 23, 1807, had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That we very much admire, and highly approve, of the dignified, manly, and independent sentiments contained in the late proclamation of the President of the United States; and having observed that he has ordered the raising of 100,000 militia, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and it is his pleasure to accept Volunteers to compose a part thereof,

Resolved, unanimously, That the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, Officers and Soldiers, voluntarily tender their services, with this declaration: that although, as citizens, they highly appreciate the blessings of peace, yet, as citizen soldiers, they are ever ready to avenge an insult offered to their country, by any nation whatever, and pledge themselves to be ready, whenever called upon, for the defence of such measures as may be adopted by the Government.

Resolved, unanimously, That Capt. McMillan forward copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Executive of this State, and to the Brigadier General of our Division, and that they be published in the Fayetteville Advertiser.

Signed, DUNCAN THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*

Such, Fellow Soldiers, was the spirit which, in 1807, animated the body of which you are members; such was the legacy of patriotic feeling they have left behind. See that with you, that love of country, that fire of patriotism, does not become extinguished.

August 23, 1810, John Matthews was elected Captain; Duncan McRae, Lieutenant; William McLennan, Ensign.

Captain McMillan withdrew from the Company in 1810. He had been the Commander for four years; was the Secretary of the Company in 1796, and his accounts were beautifully kept. He was one of our leading and most respectable merchants—liberal, hospitable and kind. He died in this place in the year 1820, a loss to our Town.

About this period the ranks of the Company became thin. Very few were found on parade, and it was a period of gloomy foreboding as to its existence. Capt. Matthews resigned as a member of the Company in 1811, having accepted the appointment of Judge Advocate of the Regiment, and died in this place in 1826, a useful and much respected citizen.

Lieutenant McRae remained a member of the Company. No record is found of his resignation. He continued to live a valued member of our community. He held the office of Postmaster for a great many years, and until his resignation. Subsequently, was [illegible] Cashier of one of our Banks; was rem[illegible]le for the strict integrity with which he [illegible]d those trusts; was emphatically an [illegible]man, and closed his earthly career in [illegible]om of a large and estimable family, F[illegible] 1837.

[illegible] 23, 1810, John Winslow was elect[illegible]aptain; Wm. Barry Grove, Lieutenant; [illegible] Eccles, Ensign.

Vig[illegible]s measures were adopted to resuscit[illegible] the Company, and a resolution was passed, that they should be ordered out five times regularly in the year, thus manifesting a revival of zeal and interest in its welfare and prosperity.

A period now occurs in the history of the Company, fraught with deep interest. The conduct of her members at that time, has handed their names down to us with a lustre which brightens as years roll away. The spirit of 1807 was found unextinguished; the fire on the altar of liberty burned brilliantly and brightly; our country was at war with the most powerful nation on earth; her dearest rights had been invaded. In this good old North State, we had heard of war—accounts had reached us of its desolating effects in other parts of the country, and we had perused with pride, intelligence of victory and glory secured by American arms on land and sea; but we could scarcely realize the fact, and were slow to believe, that our State was in danger of invasion. Yet such was the case. Information reached the Executive of the State, that the fleet of the enemy hovered on the coast of North Carolina; that they had effected a landing, and would make an effort to do so again. Orders were issued to draft a body of the militia for the defence of the Coast and our sister Town of Wilmington, the most important port in the State.

The Independent Company held a meeting, and resolved that their quota of the draft should be furnished by hiring substitutes, and the expense be divided equally among the members, and tendered their services as Volunteers to Brigadier Gen. Davis, and from him they received orders to march to Wilmington. As evidence of their promptness and alacrity, I give you an extract from a letter of General Davis to Governor Hawkins. "I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I have so far succeeded in executing your orders, that as early as Wednesday morning last, the Independent Company, consisting of about 70, proceeded to Wilmington. They were in high spirits, and completely equipped. Munitions of war were sent with them. Cheerfulness, combined with celerity of movement in this Company, augur well."

On the 19th day of July, a meeting was held for the purpose of making arrangements for their departure. Committees were appointed to procure provisions, provide wagons, and all things necessary for the use of the Company. A sum of $5 was levied on each man, and every thing indicated a speedy and prompt march.

July 21, 1813, the day fixed for the departure, arrived. Heretofore, the sound of their music awakened naught but pleasing associations. Now the shrill note of the fife, and the roll of the drum, fell heavy on the ear, and caused many a heart to sink.

Something of the calamity of war was experienced. Anxiety and concern sat on the countenances of our citizens. It was so. The Independent Company were to leave their homes, and all that on earth is dear, to face an invading foe, and at a season of the year when the most gloomy apprehensions of disease might be realized. Go they must,—go they will. Wives, children, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends, are all left behind. It is not believed, it is barely possible, that all who go will return. Some may fall the victims of disease, or beneath the feoman's arm. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

The number who left for Wilmington was 37. I give you the list of their names, Fellow Soldiers, which it becomes you to preserve and hand down with the records of your Corps:

Lieutenant William Barry Grove; Ensign, John Eccles; 1st Sergeant, John Smith; 2d do., John Kennedy; 3d do., John Huske; 1st Corporal, John R. Adam; 2d do., Chas. P. Mallett; 3d do., James Baker;—Privates, Lewis Barge, Nathan Branson, William Broadfoot, Neill Buie, John Jarrott, Joseph W. King, William Lumsden, Archibald McLean, Evander McIver, Roderick McIntosh, Duncan McNeill, John McPhaul, Thomas McRackan, Martin McPherson, John Murchison, Alexander McGilvary, John McKinnon, Daniel Munn, Bethel Oglesby, Charles Rhodes, Peter Smith, Samuel Salmon, Duncan Thompson, Cyrus P. Tillinghast, Calvin Weeks, William Beatty, Thos. Maxwell, W. T. Cole, Archibald Taylor, and John L. Hadley, who volunteered on the occasion.

Some few of the members were absent from home when the Company concluded to march. Those who did not go were Messrs. Duncan McRae, John McRae, John W. Wright, William H. Bowen, and Charles Broadfoot;—they were, for reasons entirely satisfactory, excused from attending the Company on this expedition; and such was the feeling and deep regret with some of these, that, it has been often said, as the boat, which carried their companions in arms, left the landing, tears were observed to flow. Who can tell, fellow citizens—who can describe the feelings which clustered around that boat? Who can count the prayers which were offered for the protection, preservation and safe return of her honored and valued crew?

The Captain of the Company, at this period, was absent from home on business of a public nature. While in the City of New York, a townsman, one who was a brother soldier and had been the Ensign of the Company, William McLennan, was confined to a sick bed, and required the attentions of a friend, without whose aid he would never again have been cheered with the sight of his friends and the comforts of home. These services were gladly and cheerfully afforded; and their arrival at Fayetteville was thus delayed until after the Company returned from a service to which they were unexpectedly called. Ensign McLennan died very soon after, the victim of Consumption. He was a practical and

therefore useful man, and his loss was deplored by the community.

The command of the Company devolved on Lieutenant Grove. He was not so skilled in military affairs as Ensign Eccles, but with that generosity of character, those kind and liberal feelings which ever distinguished him, anxious only for the reputation and comfort of the Corps, finding in Ensign Eccles a good disciplinarian—prompt, energetic, decided—understanding well the duties of the march and the camp—having the confidence and respect of the men, he threw on him the responsibility of the command. While Lieutenant Grove, with that ready wit, cheerful and lively flow of spirits, fine store of story and anecdote, dispersed many a cloud, gladdened many a sad heart, and won the affections of all. The Company remained in Wilmington until the 14th of August, partaking largely of the well known kindness and hospitality of the citizens of our sister Town, particularly that of Robert Cochran. Mr. Cochran's name was the third to the Articles of Association, and he was the first Ensign of the Company. He had changed residence from this place to Wilmington some years previously. He greeted the arrival of his old associates in arms as a brother soldier; was in every way studious of their comfort, and his bosom swelled with emotions of joy and patriotism at their display of valor and love of country.

You will pardon a passing tribute of respect to the memory of Ensign Cochran. I knew him well; he had qualifications for a great man, and wielded an extensive influence at this time. Silent, unobtrusive, always calm and dignified in manner, with a politeness of character which distinguished the gentlemen of that day, with a kindness of heart often experienced by your speaker, he commanded respect wherever he was known. In one regard, Mr. Cochran's character was well worthy of imitation by all: he was never known, through a chequered and eventful life, by his most intimate friends, or by his family, ever to have indulged in a remark calculated in the least degree to wound the feelings or injure the character of any individual. Can as much be said of us, Fellow Soldiers? He died in this place, May 1842, and by your Records, you paid to his memory the tribute of a Soldier's regard and respect.

A large number of the Militia of this part of the State were collected at Wilmington, and some were stationed on the Coast. The Executive of the State was there, and the Independent Company acted as his body-guard. The enemy made no landing, though rumors were rife that they were seen hovering along the Coast, and the Troops were kept in readiness for such an event.

The deportment of the members of the Independent Company, individually, as gentlemen, was the subject of high commendation; while their martial appearance, the spirit of subordination as soldiers, their discipline, the promptness and precision with which their evolutions were performed, was the admiration of all who saw them.

Having received orders from Gen. Brown, on the 15th of August they commenced their march towards home, with "light hearts," as the Record expresses it, and reached Fayetteville on the 19th day of the month, having been absent twenty-nine days.

They were joined four miles from town by those members who had been compelled to remain at home, and at the Town line were met by the Town Militia, under the command of Captain Henderson, and the Town Fencibles, under command of Capt. Cockburn, and by them "ushered into Town with great pomp," and after parading the principal streets, were dismissed.

The following letter was addressed to Lieutenant Wm. Barry Grove, and is evidence, honorable to the Company, of their conduct on this occasion:

"*To Lieut. W. B. Grove:* Sir—I am commanded by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the State of North Carolina, to express, through you, to the Officers and Privates of your Company, the very high approbation which they merit, and which they have met with, for their prompt and soldier-like march to one of the vulnerable points of our State when it was invaded. And to his Excellency it is a high gratification that all composing your Company have done all that could be expected from Officers and Soldiers. Stimulated by this laudable example, it is confidently hoped the Militia of the State of North Carolina will derive much benefit.

"On your arrival in the Town of Fayetteville, you will dismiss from duty the members composing your Company.

"I am,
"With much regard,
"Your obedient servant,
"F. N. W. BURTON, Aid, &c."

It was cause of profound gratitude and thankfulness, that all who had left their homes returned with safety, when the unaccustomed exposure to which they were subjected was remembered, and the season of the year that in which, with all care and precaution, we are so liable to disease.

They were, fellow citizens, in the discharge of an imperative and solemn duty; and when thus found, we may well trust to the guardian care of Him who rules the destinies of individuals, as well as that of the nations of the earth.

Various meetings of the Company were held after their return, to wind up the expedition to Wilmington. The proceedings of all are particularly recorded. At one, I find that on motion of Sergeant Huske, whose services on this Excursion were remembered by all with gratitude and thankfulness, it was *Resolved*, That the pay of the Officers and Privates, for their personal services, should be first paid them; the remainder, which was allowed for rations, baggage wagons, &c., should be divided equally among the 37 who were in actual service and the 10 exempts who contributed to their outfit. On motion of Ensign Eccles, Sergeants Huske and Smith were appointed a Committee to settle the claims, and John W. Wright appointed Paymaster. Sergeant Huske acted as the Commissary of the Company, and discharged its duties in a highly satisfactory manner. He was appointed and acted also as the Aid of Major General Brown. He retired from the Company some years ago, and is now a resident of our Town.

Thus closed the Excursion to Wilmington; a bright page in your history, which time but renders more and more illustrious.

The patriotism of this part of North Carolina had, in Revolutionary days, been much questioned. Who doubted it in 1807? Who questioned it in 1813? Who would doubt it now? and who will dare question it while the Independent Company maintains the character they have earned?

As evidence, Fellow Soldiers, of the honorable and liberal feeling which reigned in the ranks of the Company at this period, it was found that the substitutes hired by the Company had been retained in service six months, instead of three, the period for which they were procured. A meeting of the Company was called, and on motion of Ensign Eccles, a further remuneration was ordered to be made, and the Captain ordered to make such addition to their pay as he deemed proper.

In 1816, John Leonard was elected Ensign; the other Commissioned Officers the same. On the 23d of Aug. 1816, Lieutenant Grove tendered his resignation; the Company refused to accept it, and a Committee was appointed to reply to the Letter of Lieutenant Grove. The ranks of the Company were, about this period, very full; more than 100 were enrolled. A muster seldom passed without several applications for admission; and on one occasion I find 32 applicants, 4 of whom were rejected and 28 admitted.

August 23, 1817, the same Commissioned Officers were elected, except that John W. Wright was elected 3d Lieutenant, in place of John Smith, and John R. Adam Ensign, in place of John Leonard.

Lieutenant Smith died in 1816, beloved by his fellow soldiers and regretted by all the community; and Ensign Leonard retired from the Company in 1818, and is a resident of our Town.

In 1818, Lieutenant Grove died, having held the post of First Lieutenant from the time of his appointment in 1811. The Company paid to his memory the customary evidence of regard and respect. He was a distinguished citizen of our Town; represented the District to which Cumberland County was then attached in the Congress of the U. S., with honor to himself and the State. He was the first President of the Branch of the Bank of the United States in this place, and continued so until his death. Warm, generous, patriotic, ardent in his feelings, he was greatly beloved by all who knew him. His dwelling was always the seat of hospitality, and his memory will long be cherished by this community.

August 23d, 1818, John W. Wright was elected 2d Lieutenant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieutenant Grove, and James Townes elected Ensign, in place of John R. Adam, elected 3d Lieutenant. With these changes, the Commissioned Officers were the same.

August 23d, 1819, Captain Winslow and Lieutenant Eccles tendered their resignations, and having, as the Record has it, stated explicitly, they would serve no longer. John W. Wright was elected Captain; John R. Adam, 1st Lieutenant; James Townes, 2d Lieutenant; James Baker, 3d Lieutenant, and William Broadfoot, Ensign.

Captain Winslow was first elected in 1801, and remained in the command until August 23d, 1806. Was elected again in August, 1811, and resigned in 1819. He died in this place November 30th, 1820, and the Company united in paying to his memory the customary mark of respect and regard. [*See Note A.*]

Lieutenant Eccles lived amongst us for many years, commanding the cordial respect of the community, and occupied in works of usefulness and benevolence. He died September 20th, 1833, one of our oldest and most respected citizens. Lieutenant Eccles was a man of sound judgment and vigorous mind; had been eminently successful as a merchant; remarkable for his great uprightness of character, great philanthropy of feeling, and his unostentatious benevolence. In his death, the poor and distressed of our Town lost a friend.

The fathers of our Company had now left it, and most of them passed away. Its existence—its well-earned character and high reputation—were committed to the care and support of a succeeding generation. Venerable and beloved men! long will we cherish the recollection of your virtues!—"*Semper honos nomen que tuum laudes que manebunt.*"

It is well worthy of remark and remembrance, Fellow Soldiers, that from the period of the formation of the Company to this date, no evidence can be found of the existence of any other than the kindest feeling. They appeared banded together by an almost fraternal tie; every man seemed to feel as if the honor and character of the Corps was in his individual keeping. Cherish this feeling, Fellow Soldiers; cultivate this rich inheritance; and let us, descendants of those who have closed their earthly pilgrimage, strive to emulate their virtues, and be ever ready to manifest our respect and regard for those who remain.

Our ancestors, Fellow Soldiers, were not indifferent to the comforts and good things of this life;

"Alike for fight and feast prepared,
Battle and banquet both they shared."

While on no occasion they neglected their appropriate duties, and ever maintained the character of Soldiers and gentlemen, the following entry closed the record of most of their Parades. After performing whatever duty they were called to discharge, "they repaired to the "Cool Spring," partook of some refreshment," and dismissed; and seldom an Anniversary passed without a "splendid Dinner or Supper."

There are some reminiscences connected with our Company and the "Cool Spring," which I cannot omit to bring to your notice. They have been rescued from oblivion by a beautiful article which appeared some years ago, and from which I extract: "It is a spot well known in our Town, but much more familiarly known in days that are passed. It was the centre of the [illegible] end of Cross Creek during the War of Independence, and for years the fashionable promenade. Alas! we boast of no such spot now;

"Times are altered; Trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land, and dispossess the Swain;"

And the article goes on to say, that "if the water-spouts of the fountain could spout forth words as they do water, what tales of olden times might they not tell us; of gay revels and jocund jests; the love scrapes of our grandams and grand sires: and of the stirring incidents of the first settlement of Fayetteville. Hard by dwelt a descendant of the princely Pocahontas; and we doubt not that the famous Flora McDonald and her higland lasses oft quenched their thirst at this limpid fountain.

"Here was the rendezvous of our ancient Independent Company; and never muster or parade passed without a visit to the fountain. Cool as were its waters, there was always something to mingle with it in their cups and to sweeten the draught; and faith, the mad wags often carried their frolics to excess." Though no record so speaks, it was rather understood to be the duty of the Orderly Sergeant to provide something good, lest after the fatigue of marching, the cold water might prove injurious;—a custom long since abolished, and perhaps more honored in the breach than in the observance.

There is a touching incident connected with our Corps and this spot. "Old Isaac Hammonds for more than a score had been one of the Musicians; at last Time touched Isaac, and when he had breath to fill his fife no longer, he himself ceased to breathe. On his death bed he begged them to lay him and his fife on the bank of the stream opposite the Spring. "I shall, may be, hear the drum and fife of the Company every parade day, when the men throng at the Spring, and the sound will gladden me in the long, long sleep of the Tomb." And they digged his grave where he desired.—No stone was placed to mark the spot over which volley after volley told that the last military honors were paid to a dead comrade.

"How soon forgotten be the dead,
Who in their silent graves are laid;
He who lies there asked nothing more
Than burial on that silent shore,
Deeming, illusively and vain,
He yet might list to martial strain;
Unconscious that with fleeting life,
Ends war and woe and sin and strife;—
He lies there lonely and alone,
His grave unmarked by mound or stone."

Cool Spring and Cross Creek have of late years been neglected. They are seldom visited, except, perhaps, as we pass them by in paying the last sad offices of respect to some departed friend. In the march of improvement, Cool Spring has been superceded by the Fountain of Hay Mount, whose proud summit, crowned with her noble Arsenal and beautiful grounds, her groves of oak and splendid residences, eclipse the lowly yet venerated Cross Creek. "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutemur in illis.*"

At the Session of the Legislature of North Carolina in 1819, on motion of John Stanly, whose elevated and distinguished standing in the State is well known, it was *Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to commission the Officers of the Independent Company of Fayetteville with the following rank: The Captain, with the rank of Major; and the Lieutenants and Ensign, with the rank of Captain, so long as the Corps shall continue to hold itself armed and equipped, agreeably to the tenor of its rules and regulations.

Mr. Stanly prefaced the introduction of this Resolution with some explanations, in the course of which he is said to have remarked, they were a Corps "every man of whom was fit to stand by Cæsar and give direction."

The passage of this Resolution had the effect of removing a difficulty which existed with regard to the post of the Company in line at Regimental Parades; and was a highly honorable and gratifying return for the gallant and prompt manner in which they had tendered their services and marched to the defence of the State.

At this same Session of the Legislature, an Act was passed organizing a Corps of Artillery in Fayetteville. This Corps was raised mainly by Col. Stevens, who was an excellent and experienced Officer, and who, during his residence in our Town, won the confidence and regard of all who knew him. He died in the fatal Fall of 1822. The Battalion continued for some years after his death, and their martial appearance is well remembered by all who witnessed their Parades.

The Companies composing that Battalion have long since been disbanded; and until the formation of the very handsome and respectable Corps of Fayetteville Riflemen, who have honored and adorned this occasion with their presence, the Independent Company has been the only Volunteer Association.

From 1819, the Commander of the Company was distinguished by the title of Major, and the other Commissioned Officers, Captains.

August 23d, 1821, James Townes was elected 1st Captain, in the place of John R. Adam; James Baker 2d Captain, Wm. Broadfoot 3d Captain, and Robert Strange 4th Captain.

In the year 1821, Captain Townes retired from the Company; subsequently he left the State of North Carolina, and is now a resident of Tennessee.

August 23d, 1822, Robert Strange was elected 1st Captain, James Baker 2d Captain, William Broadfoot 3d Captain, and James H. Hooper 4th Captain. At this meeting Captain Adam resigned; he subsequently removed from this place, and died in the West Indies. Captains Baker and Broadfoot about this year retired from the Company. The former still has his residence in our Town; the latter some years ago removed from North Carolina, and now resides in the State of Mississippi.

August 23d, 1823, Major Wright, in a handsome address, resigned his office of Major Commandant, and Captain Strange was elected to the command. James H. Hooper 1st Captain, [illegible] Kay Strong 2d Captain, [illegible] 3d Captain, and Robert McIntyre 4th Captain. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to express to Major Wright the Company's approbation of his conduct as an Officer, and the high respect they entertain for him as their late Commander; and at a subsequent meeting, a Committee was appointed to present him a Gold Medal, with appropriate devices. Under Major Wright's command, the ranks of the Company were full; they were well drilled, had performed a tour of duty in Camp, and he left them in a high state of prosperity.

In March, 1825, the Company, under the command of Major Strange, had the honor of acting as the body-guard of the good and great Lafayette, who visited our Town that year. They had, by a resolution, tendered their services to the Committee appointed to make arrangements for his reception, and those services were accepted.

Major Strange continued in command until 1826, the Company enjoying its usual prosperity.

From 1826 to 1828 the Records are very defective. Captain Hooper succeeded Major Strange. He died in this place June 1841. The Company attended his remains to the grave, and on record handsome and appropriate Resolutions may be found, which met a response in every bosom.

August 23d, 1828, Captain Strong was elected Major; William L. Hawley 1st Captain, Robert McIntyre 2d Captain, E. L. Winslow 3d Captain, and Robert T. Goodwin 4th Captain.

August 23d, 1830, Major Strong resigned, leaving no change in the prosperity of the Corps. Captain Hawley was elected Major; Robert McIntyre 1st Captain, Robert T. Goodwin 2d Captain, Dillon Jordan, Jr. 3d Captain, and Henry McLean 4th Captain.

During Major Strong's command, the Company performed a tour of Camp duty; at the close, they were received at the Town line and escorted home by the Battalion of Artillery, under the command of Major Birdsall, consisting of three Companies, one of horse and two of foot, making a "splendid appearance." Such was the military spirit in our Town about that time, and so well drilled were our different Companies, that a gentleman who had travelled extensively, after being here a short time, exclaimed, "Gibraltar, sir, Gibraltar; this must be a garrison Town."

Captain McIntyre resigned in 1832, and died in December 1835, and was buried with the usual mark of respect by the Company. Major Hawley continued in command of the Company until his death, June 1834. The Commissioned Officers during his command were these last named, except that William J. Anderson was elected 4th Captain in 1832; and William F. Strange, on the promotion of Captain Anderson, was elected 4th Captain in 1833. Captain Anderson resigned in April 1834, and on the promotion of Captain Strange, Sergeant Munn was elected 4th Captain.

Captain Jordan resigned as a member of the Company in 1833, having been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment; and subsequently removed from Fayetteville to Florida, where he now resides.

Major Hawley was a good officer, popular among the men, and dignified in his deportment on Parade. The Company continued, under his command, united and prosperous. They were joined, so says the Record, by the Staff and Line Officers of the Artillery Corps in paying to his remains the customary marks of respect. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of their recollection of the many generous and ennobling traits of character which endeared the friend and elevated the superior; their unfeigned regret at the early death of their esteemed Commander and companion in arms; and further resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days.

August 23d, 1834, Captain Goodwin was elected Major; Henry McLean 1st Captain, Wm. F. Strange 2d Captain, John Munn 3d Captain, and Benjamin W. Robinson 4th Captain.

At this meeting, I find the following Preamble and Resolution introduced by Sergeant Robinson, alike creditable to the head and heart of the mover. Through the whole Records of the Company, it is the only occasion on which any evidence of unpleasant feeling appears to have existed; and the introduction of this Preamble and Resolution was intended by the mover as a matter of prevention and caution:

"Whereas, on the harmony of feeling existing among its members, the welfare of our Association depends: And whereas, the introduction of dissension in our ranks must eventuate in the disorganization of the Corps:

"*Resolved*, That we most sincerely deprecate and condemn all expressions having a tendency to introduce party strife amongst us, and that we regard with the deepest indignation the avowal of sentiments calculated to alienate the fellowship and disturb the social feeling which has ever chracterized this Corps."

The Preamble and Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Captain Robinson in 1835 resigned, and was unanimously admitted an Honorary member.

August 23d, 1835, the same Commissioned Officers were elected; Thomas Cochran being elected 4th Captain to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Robinson.

April 29, 1837, Major Goodwin, and Captains Strange and Munn, resigned, and were elected Honorary Members. The two first have changed their residences from our Town, and are engaged in honorable and useful pursuits.

An election being held in May of the same year, to fill these vacancies, Captain McLean was elected Major; Thomas Cochran 1st Captain, John H. Cook 2d Captain, Archibald McLean 3d Captain, and Alfred A. McKethan 4th Captain.

And in February, 1838, John H. Cook was elected 1st Captain, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain Cochran, who met his fate in a land of strangers, away from his home and his friends. A. McLean, Jr. was elected 2d Captain, A. A. McKethan 3d Captain, and A. M. Campbell 4th Captain.

August 22d, 1840. Major McLean tendered his resignation. He was, however, with the same Commissioned Officers, continued in the command, and a Committee appointed to respond to his letter of resignation. In February, 1842, his resignation was again offered and accepted, and, as the Record states, he was by acclamation elected an Honorary Member. The thanks of the Company were tendered to him for his long and faithful services as their Commander; a Committee appointed to carry out the resolution, and to express the feelings of the Company in regard to his resignation. The letter is spread on the Minutes, highly creditable to the Committee, and matter of high gratification to the very estimable and worthy recipient;—for under Major McLean's command, the Company fully maintained its numbers and respectability.

The present Commissioned Officers are, John H. Cook, Major; Archibald McLean 1st Captain, A. A. McKethan 2d Captain, A. M. Campbell 3d Captain, and James Sandy 4th Captain. They were elected in February, 1842. Under their command, considerable accession has been made to the ranks; the muster roll now numbering 70, and the number under arms this day about 55.

The appearance of the Corps for the year past, well drilled as they are, and the admirable manner in which their evolutions are performed, the number under arms, and their martial bearing, affords the most gratifying evidence that they have lost none of their ancient spirit; and holds out the pleasing anticipation, that they will continue to be, as they have been, the pride and admiration of their countrymen.

Thus, Fellow Soldiers, at the risk of exhausting the patience of this valued auditory, I have given you a sketch of the history of our ancient and honorable Corps. Various changes in your Bye Laws are spoken of throughout your Records; all wise, no doubt. Your Uniform has been altered and improved as time, experience, and taste has suggested. Your body stands, as it were, a connecting link between the past and present. Fifty years this day completed—a half century rolled away—since your formation! What changes have taken place in our Town! Where are those who were present at the organization of the Corps? Where are those who, from year to year, have filled your ranks? Gone! Passed away as though they had never been! Mutability is written on all sublunary things! The flower that blushed with beauty and sweetness to meet the rays of the sun in his coming, bows its head, droops and dies, ere that glorious luminary of day sinks behind the Western horizon! Most impressively should this important and solemn lesson be written on our hearts,—be made to exercise its legitimate control over our lives,—that when we shall be the subjects of this great change, we may be found ready!

Old age is honorable; particularly is it so, if it has laid up in store a life of faithful and conscientious discharge of duty. We seldom find an active frame enclosing an elastic and vigorous mind; the freshness of youth with the inseparable companions of age. With you, however, after the lapse of fifty years, no marks of age or decay are discernible. The vigor and activity of youth is yours; and your zeal, your soldier-like appearance, your respectability and character, are as florid and green as the day you sprung into existence.

The objects of your Association have been all, thus far, faithfully fulfilled. I know not a spot that sullies your history. You have enlivened and cheered our Town by your martial appearance; you have been ever ready to aid and adorn, by your presence, those displays of respect and attention indicated by your fellow citizens. Every return of the glorious Anniversary of our country's Independence, and the birth-day of him whom "Providence had made childless that the nation might call him Father," have been hailed by you with respect and attention.

You have been the guardians of the peace of the community; prompt to obey the calls of the proper authority to suppress any infraction or assist in the due administration of the laws. And when the foot of the invader was about to pollute this land of Liberty, your bosoms have been bared to defend her soil. The Flag which you have borne has waved full high advanced,—your pride, the pride of your country in peace,—and has been unfurled to the breeze, ready to reflect the "livid coruscation of the battle fire."

With most of the Banners you have borne, there are associations connected that always stir the Soldier's heart with more than ordinary feelings of pride and pleasure. In the fifty years of your existence, three have been presented to your Corps. Your first Flag came through the hands of one who was subsequently the Lady of your first Ensign, and, with the black Cockades which were a part of your original Uniform, was the handiwork of the Ladies of Fayetteville. One was presented by the Lady of your first Commander; a second, on the 4th July, 1818, by the Lady of your second and the then Commander of the Corps; and the one under which you this day march, was presented July 4, 1832, through a Lady of our Town, to whose patriotism the Corps is indebted, says the published account, for this flattering mark of the regard of the Ladies of Fayetteville. The following Address accompanied the presentation of this Standard, and as it reflects so much credit on those whom we all delight to honor, I cannot withhold its recital:

"*Citizen Soldiers:* I am authorized by the Ladies of Fayetteville, to present to you this Flag, with a request that you will accept and adopt it as the Banner of your honorable Company.

"In you, we behold a corps which has, for nearly forty years, been the pride and defence of our Town; and which, in every instance, where occasion required, has manifested a readiness to maintain the Laws and Liberties of our Country, unimpaired and inviolate. 'Tis to you we look for protection in time of danger—'tis on your patriotism and valour, we relv for security in all public commotion and alarm. While the "Independent Company" continues to preserve that high, chivalrous character which hitherto has distinguished it, we shall take pride and pleasure in giving signal testimony of our respect for it.

"I now present to you this Flag, on behalf of the Ladies of Fayetteville, who feel assured that whether it shall continue to wave, as it now does, in the mild breeze of peaceful liberty, or be destined to [illegible] ruffle 'mid storms of war, it will remain honored and unsullied under the protection of your arms."

This beautiful and appropriate Address was handsomely responded to by Major Hawley, then commanding the Corps, and Ensign Strange received and waved the Flag in an eloquent Address.

On this occasion, says the Record, [illegible] of the original members of the Company, out of the three then living, were present. Since then two have died, and there is but one now living. [*See Note B.*]

The number who have joined the Company since its formation cannot with accuracy be ascertained. Certain it is there have been 1000, for the names of more than that may be counted. Opinions, however, are various. Some, who have a right to know, have estimated the number as high as two thousand. You have had twelve Commanders since your formation. Six have departed this life, and four of the remaining number are now present.—[*See Note C.*]

Of the thirty-seven members who were in service in 1813 at Wilmington, eight are now living.—[*See Note D.*] Four of this day present with us.—[*See Note E.*] To them we tender our especial homage of respect. Your valor and patriotism, handed compatriots, shall be handed down to us, your successors in this Corps, rendered illustrious by your love of country and patriotic zeal.

Citizen Soldiers: Volunteer Associations of your character are useful and necessary. In a Government like ours, standing armies, or large bodies of regular Soldiery, should be discountenanced. In times of peace, they are unnecessary, perhaps dangerous, and certainly expensive. A sufficient force to preserve and protect indispensable works of defence, the Arsenals for manufacture of arms and munitions of war, and to guard the frontier inhabitants, should be maintained by the General Government without stint and with a liberal hand. But the Militia of the country reliance is mainly be had, to repel invasion or suppress intestine commotion. Volunteer Companies, having their ranks filled with men who have all at stake in the welfare of the community, usually well drilled, and understanding something of Military science, form a nucleus around which the Militia may concentrate, and thus become the best and safest defence to the Republic.

Instances are not wanting to prove the importance and value of well trained Militia. Bunker Hill and Lexington, in Revolutionary days; the Frontier of Niagara, 1814; the Battle of North Point, and the glorious victory of New Orleans, will ever remain to speak the praise and importance of the Militia. And I doubt not, if opportunity had been afforded, the soil of our beloved State, the first to declare the Independence of the Colonies, would have been sealed down in 1813 another spot consecrated by the blood of her Citizen Soldiery.

The spirit of the age, Fellow Citizens, and the wisdom of the Government under which we have the exalted happiness to live, is emphatically that of peace. In the course properly regulated with all nations, entangling alliances with none, watchful vigilance over our own interests, prompt resistance to all aggression, are the true grounds of action for the United States. And we desire to avoid insult, we must at once repel it; if to secure and preserve peace—the most powerful cause of our welfare and happiness as a nation—it should be known we are always ready for war. Our [illegible] as a Republican Government is, to a large standing Army, the country should be a every citizen a Soldier; and in a well-trained Militia, that protection which monarchies and despotical Governments find in a [illegible] Soldiery.

From intestine commotions, in a Government like ours, a highly enlightened and well educated population is the great safeguard. For where submission to properly constituted authority is early instilled; where an atmosphere is breathed redolent of the sweets of science and learning; where Religion exercises her mild but powerful sway; where Schools and Colleges abound, opening wide their doors to receive the up, and send out the youth of our country deeply imbued with a knowledge of the principles of the Government, and profoundly penetrated with the blessings it secures to them; where every avenue to wealth, distinction and usefulness, is open to the entrance and progress of all; in a word, where distinctive merit commands distinctive honor, there is no need for more than the silent but potent arm of the Law. No standing force, no hired Soldiery, is wanted.

A happy illustration of these views has been lately furnished to our country and the world at large. I allude to the late Celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. A distinguished [illegible] ary of the Government, in an eloquent and appropriate strain, remarks: "But the mere grandeur of the scenes engrosses my whole attention. Thousands on thousands, and many thousands it is impossible to count, [illegible] ture, have met me at every turn. Crowds on crowds have thronged the streets, every eye beaming with joyousness and excitement. Who elsewhere would have constructed the paths of the carriages, and here managed peaceably and promptly with a few Marshals with a two foot wand? There was no confusion, no disorder. Never but in Massachusetts has there been a sight like this; the wand of the officer more potent than the bristling bayonet and loaded gun." How is this? The [illegible] Schools of the country, the Seminaries of learning, the enlightened condition of the people, the principle of subordination learned at the mother's knee and taught in the Nursery, are the sources from which flow this peace, this order, this refinement and elevation of human character.

This state of society is well worthy of study and imitation. Every individual should ponder on it, dwell over it, until his breast is animated, and a resolution formed and fixed, that as a member of the community, the spread of religion and learning, the improvement of society, the peace of the country, the due execution of the laws, the support of virtue and the condemnation of vice, shall ever find in him a firm

and steady arm for their maintenance and defence.

Fellow Citizens, we have come up to-day to this Temple, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, and have joined in testifying the respect and regard of the community for this ancient and honorable Corps.

In truth, it is as though we had united together to recall the virtues, and awaken afresh the pleasing yet mournful recollections of our departed relatives and friends. A beautiful writer says, the sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. From the silent and peaceful bosom of the grave spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who would part with these hallowed feelings? Rather let us cherish them individually, and as a community suffer no longer that stirring evidence of forgetfulness of our departed friends, which meets our eye as we pass the public mansion of the dead, in its neglected and dilapidated condition. Let it be rescued from rude assault, strewed with the beauties of nature, and while we thus cultivate our respect and veneration for the dead, endeavor to be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of our duties to the living.

Fellow Soldiers of the Fayetteville Independent Company: The return of this day, and all the circumstances that surround you, serve but to increase your responsibilities. The prosperity and perpetuity of your Corps is near the hearts of all present. Your welfare mainly depends on keeping alive that unanimity of feeling, that kindness, forbearance and friendship, which has thus far characterized the Company.

Those in the ranks should recognize the authority of the Officers elected to the command with readiness and cheerfulness; and the Officers should exercise the powers entrusted to them with a proper and becoming spirit. Recollect that Soldier is best qualified to command, who has best learned how to obey.

In your early history, I find it often the case, that those who were honored with a Commission returned again to the ranks; and in Associations of your character, I think the practice wise, often productive of good, and a security for the perpetuity of the Corps. Cultivate a spirit of laudable pride in the honor and reputation of the Company. Be watchful of your behaviour as a body, and of the deportment of your members as well when off as on parade. Be firm and prompt in removing from your ranks such as you know to be unworthy. Be regular in your attendance on your Musters, and neglect not your Civil Meetings. Let your fines be moderate, but strictly and impartially enforced. In a word, let each Soldier feel as if the honor of the Corps was in his individual charge. Be ever ready, as you have been, to discharge promptly your duties as Citizen Soldiers, and your Company will pass down to those who are to succeed you, as it is this day, unspotted and unsullied in character,—worthy of the highest regard, respect and admiration. Long may it thus remain! Long may you exist, to defend, protect, enliven and adorn our Town. And when fifty years more shall be added to the past, and your Centennial Anniversary arrives, most of us who are present shall "be gathered to our fathers;"—all who hear my voice will join in the fervent petition to the great Creator and Governor of the Universe,—who stilleth the raging of the sea, the noise of his waves, and the madness of the people; who numbereth the very hairs of our head, and without whom not a sparrow falleth to the ground,—that the Independent Company may be found honored, respected and prosperous; and that the Star-spangled Banner which you unfurl,—consecrated as the Standard which you bear is to you, by female loveliness, female liberality and female patriotism,—may continue to float in every breeze, the glorious Ensign of our Republic, known and honored throughout the Earth, not a single star dimmed or obscured; under whose benign and ample folds our beloved country has found, in war, honor and safety; in peace, prosperity; and on the ocean wave, glory!

NOTES.—*(A.)*

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, subsequent to the delivery of the above Oration, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Major Cook, Captains McLean, McKethan, Campbell and Sundy, Sergeants Nott, McKay, McMillan, Kirkpatrick and Draughon, and Messrs. E. J. Clark and W. G. Matthews, be appointed a Committee to tender the thanks of the Independent Light Infantry Company to EDWARD Jas. Winslow, Esq., for the able, eloquent and spirited Oration delivered by him on the occasion of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of this Corps.

Resolved, further, That the said Committee be instructed, on behalf of the Corps, to solicit a copy of the Oration for publication.

AND WHEREAS, from the personal relation existing between Mr. Winslow and the late John Winslow, Esq., for a long period Commander of this Corps, delicacy doubtless dictated too slight a notice of that gentleman, his services and character: And whereas, the Officers and Members of the Corps are unwilling that their estimate of his worth should be measured by so brief an allusion:

Be it therefore further Resolved, That if Mr. Winslow should consent to furnish a copy of his Oration for publication, he be requested to append to the same a biographical sketch of the said John Winslow, Esq., and a copy of the obituary notice of Mr. Winslow, originally published in the journals of this town.

In furtherance of the purposes of the foregoing resolutions, Edward Lee Winslow, Esq. has placed it in the power of the Committee to give such a view of the character of his deceased parent as is demanded, without any sacrifice of that delicacy which so naturally restrained the utterance of his own feelings.

Eulogy cannot be false or misapplied, when it is called forth by the worth of one who has so long been numbered with the dead. When the soul has but just winged its flight back to its Giver; when the heart is yet keenly alive to the agonies of bereavement, and the virtues of the departed are still fresh in the memory, the partiality of affection may be supposed to indulge its warmth in the excess of encomium; the zeal of friendship may call forth the ardent language of praise; the recollection of recent services may swell the testimonials of respect. But when long years have rolled over the tomb of the dead, and the grave has closed over most of his contemporaries, and a new generation occupies the seats he once adorned, his must be no ordinary character which can then animate the soul and exact the tribute of eulogy. Such a man was JOHN WINSLOW. As a christian, of the purest piety and warmest philanthropy; as a gentleman, of the most polished urbanity and generous hospitality; as a man, of the strictest integrity; and as a citizen, of the most zealous patriotism,—he lived to enjoy the love, respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. Every honor that could be paid to merit, he received; every gratification that could flow from the partiality of extended friendship, he enjoyed.

As immediately connected with this Company, it will be proper to notice his relation to it more particularly. He was elected Captain in 1801, but resigned in 1806. In 1811 he was again elected to the command of the Company. This was during a turbulent period in the history of the world. The dark cloud of war hung heavy over the plains of Europe, and the dread thunder of battle was echoed back from the shores of America. And now, when the storm seemed ready to burst upon us, the wisdom and courage of the wise and the brave was aroused to break its fury and arrest its horrors. Captain Winslow had already secured the confidence of the Company by his known qualifications as a Soldier, and now, that his Company was at the service of Government, there was no one better fitted to lead it on to glory. Upon the only occasion upon which the Company was called into the field, we have already seen, in the body of the Address, the circumstances which prevented his personal attendance; circumstances which may have for a time mortified the pride of the Soldier, but which will find a ready sympathy in the heart of the generous and the brave.

In 1819, Captain Winslow resigned his command, and forever dissolved his connection with the Company. He died in 1820. The appended obituary notice, from the journals of the Town, will show the deep feelings of sorrow at his loss, and the estimate of his townsmen of his value as a man and citizen; and at the same time will give all the necessary biographical particulars:—

(From an Obituary Notice published in 1820.*)*

Died in this place on the morning of the 30th ult. after a short illness, JOHN WINSLOW, Esq. (of the firm of Winslow and Huske,) Merchant.

Mr. Winslow was the son of the Rev'd. Edward Winslow, an Episcopal Clergyman of Boston, (Massachusetts,) one of the numerous and respectable family of that name, residents of that state, descendants of one of its earliest settlers.—Mr. Winslow was born at Quincy, in the state of Massachusetts, the 9th of April, 1765; his father dying at New-York in 1780, Mr. W. with his mother and her family, removed to this place in the year 1794, from which period, to the time of his death, he had remained an inhabitant of this town. May that God "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," enable his afflicted widow and family to bear their great and irreparable loss.

The eulogist of departed worth might here indulge his talent on an extensive scale without danger of outraging the truth; yet as the subject of this notice was possessed of talents more useful than splendid, suffice it to say, that such was the confidence placed in him by his fellow citizens, that he has by them been elected at different times to every office of trust in their power to bestow.—To those who had not the happiness of an acquaintance with his person and virtues, it is enough to say, that as a son, a brother, a husband, a father and a friend, he was dutiful, tender, steady and affectionate; as a gentleman, polite, hospitable, humane and generous; and as a man, a citizen and a christian, honest, patriotic, pious and benevolent.

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE, }
November 30, 1820. }

The Commissioners at their Meeting this forenoon have appointed the following Gentlemen a committee to form suitable Arrangements for the Funeral of our late worthy citizen John Winslow Esq. Magistrate of Police—viz: Robert Strange, Benjamin Robinson, Hugh Campbell, Paris I. Tillinghast jr. John Clark, Duncan McLeran and John McLeran, Esquires, who beg leave to recommend as follows.

That the death of our worthy and useful fellow-citizen, being a public calamity which will be long felt and deeply deplored by the inhabitants of Fayetteville, to whom his numerous virtues are well known; as an imperfect memorial of the high respect they entertain for his memory and the sincerity with which they lament his loss—They wear Black Crape upon their left arm for the space of thirty days—That all business be suspended in this Town to-morrow until the body is committed to the grave.

That a general attendance be given to a Funeral Sermon which the Rev. G. T. Bedell will be requested to deliver in St. John's Church at a convenient season.

That the procession move from the late residence of the deceased to-morrow at eleven o'clock arranged as follows:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Fayetteville Cavalry.
Artillery.
Independent Light Infantry.
Masonic Brethren.
Clergy and Physicians.

PALL BEARERS. CORPSE. PALL BEARERS.

Relatives.
Police of the Town.
Directors and Officers of the Bank of Cape Fear.
Ladies.
Teachers and Female Department of the Academy.
Ditto Male ditto.
Strangers.
Citizens.

Bells of the Town will be tolled from the hour of Procession until 12 o'clock noon.

(B.)—Jacob Hartman, who resides in our sister Town of Wilmington.

(C.)—Majors John W. Wright, John McKay Strong, Henry McLean, and John H. Cook.

(D.)—Messrs. John Huske, James Baker, Chas. P. Mallett, Duncan McNeill, Martin McPherson, Alexander McGilvary, Evander McIver, William Broadfoot, William Lumsden, Thomas Maxwell, and John L. Hadley.

(E.)—James Baker, Duncan McNeill, Martin McPherson, and William Lumsden.

Fanaticism.—Mr. *S. S. Foster*, who figured as an orator at the late National Liberty Convention at Buffalo, has written and published a pamphlet entitled "The Brotherhood of Thieves," or a true picture of the American Church and Clergy—in which pickpockets and assassins are pronounced less culpable in the sight of God and man than the churches and clergymen of this land, and particularly those of the Methodist persuasion, because they do not denounce, but rather justify, slavery as existing in the United States.

This violence, and that of the Liberty Convention in declaring themselves absolved from loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, can only injure the cause in which it is employed.—*N. Y. American.*

Such is the language that the New York American, with a manliness which, considering its own position relatively to the anti-slavery question, does it infinite honor, applies to the proceedings of the political abolitionists lately assembled in convention at Buffalo, by whom resolutions were adopted denouncing the Constitution of the United States, and nominating James G. Birney as their candidate for President, and Thomas Morris (of Ohio) as their candidate for Vice President, at the next election.

We shall learn, from the number of votes which are given for candidates nominated under such circumstances, how many avowed enemies of the Constitution can be mustered in the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Paying for the whistle!—A letter from Beaufort, (N. C.) to the editor of the Philadelphia Forum, states, that while Stanly, whose defeat as a candidate for Congress has been heralded with so much joy, refused to spend one dollar in buying votes, by "*treating*" the sovereigns, his competitor "must have expended at least *five thousand dollars* in buying the influence of the keepers of grog-shops, and other such establishments."

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday, at 5 A. M., with 10 days later news, up to the 19th ult. The news seems to be of interest, but not of importance.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 24th ult. by the Queen in person, and business was hurried away nearly as fast as in our own Congress on its closing days.

The Radicals of Birmingham called cheap currency men, headed by Mr. Attwood, have been holding a meeting in that town, on the "distress of the country." The remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," is, in their estimation, bank notes—a plentiful issue of paper: in which respect they are at direct issue with the Radicals in this country, who hold paper money to be the cause of all the "ills that flesh is heir to."

The Cotton market was active, and there had been two advances of 1-8d.

The Corn market was rather depressed.

Harvest prospects look brighter. The weather, during the last ten days, had been glorious.

Espartero had issued an address from Lisbon on the late events in Spain. Spain had become comparatively tranquil.

There are continued rumors of intended resignation of Sir Robert Peel.

Lord Brougham made a furious onslaught upon President Tyler and his son in the House of Lords a few evenings back, when the affairs of the sister country were incidentally discussed. "A *person* named Tyler, said to be a son of the President, has taken part in the repeal agitation!" exclaimed the noble Lord, who proceeded to say that "no one was answerable for the fooleries—the excessive fooleries—of his family." Lord Brougham, while thus severe on the son, styled the sire the "accidental President of the United States" but he could not believe, unless he saw the document with his own eyes, that that functionary had written the letter attributed to him in favor of repeal.

Ireland.—The Journals are full of Irish matters which we must pass just now to be noticed more at length hereafter.

A great, perhaps the greatest, demonstration which has yet been made in favor of repeal, took place at Tara Hill—a memorable spot in the early history of Ireland and its kings, and celebrated even in late years by the resistance which was made there to the King's forces by the "Croppies" in the rebellion of 1798—on Tuesday last. All the accounts concur in representing this as the greatest of all the "monster meetings."

A seaman who came here about ten days ago from the North, by land, and who passed under different names, Chaplen, Smith, &c., was arrested on last Wednesday and committed to jail on a suspicion that he is the man Webster, the third pirate of the Schr. Sarah Lavinia, of Alexandria, two of the gang being under arrest in New York. The appearance of the man in jail here corresponds in some particulars with the description given of Webster, and on the day of his arrest, whilst intoxicated, he boasted that he was on board the Sarah Lavinia when the murders were committed, said his name was Web-ter, and gave conflicting accounts of himself. These circumstances led to his arrest. When sobered however he denied all that he had before acknowledged, and said that he was recently discharged from the U. S. Ship Pennsylvania.

He will be detained in jail until it is ascertained who he is, for which purpose the proper steps have been taken.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The times and their Origin.—In looking abroad upon the present condition of our country, the mind naturally recurs to the period when General Jackson came into power. Then we were blest with the best Currency in the world—an Institution was in existence, which regulated our foreign and domestic Exchanges—our Agriculture and our Commerce, our Merchants and our Mechanics, and, indeed, all branches of industry flourished and were protected. Gen. Jackson, immediately almost on assuming the reins of Government, commenced a war upon the credit and Currency of the country. Because the United States Bank would not bend to his wishes, and mingle in politics, he determined that it should be put down. Accordingly we find him using his influence to create distrust in the public mind as to its safety—vetoing a bill for the renewal of its charter, and warring against it in every possible way. The measures which he pursued are public history, and need not here be adverted to. It is sufficient to know that his efforts were successful, and that the Bank was destroyed. The effects which have followed the prostration of this national institution have been disastrous. As soon as it was out of the way, the Currency was changed—our country was flooded with paper from irresponsible institutions which were chartered by Locofoco Legislatures, and business was deranged throughout the Union. Then came a suspension of specie payments, and precisely such a state of affairs as was predicted by Mr. Clay—a state of affairs, the bitter fruits of which are still experienced, and "*the end is not yet.*"—*Raleigh Register.*

A Confession.—The Augusta Age, a Loco Foco paper, says: "*The Democratic Party is rotten, its Leaders are corrupt, no good is to be gained from a longer adherence to it*, and unless it can be made to undergo some violent and radical change, by breaking it up and remodelling it, the country is better off under *Federal Domination.*"

Marriage Extraordinary.—Married in Tyrrell county, (N. C.) a short time since, Mr. Frederick Davenport, aged 24 or 25, to Mrs. Amelia Spruill, aged 58 or 60. The bridegroom is a perfect cripple, and has been so from a small child. He has to be carried about like an infant, by another person. The bride is worth something like 30 or 35 thousand dollars, and Mr. Davenport is a poor man. Mrs. S. was born in Tyrrell county, and Mr. D. in Washington county.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

MR. WINSLOW'S ORATION.—We publish this week the very able and patriotic Oration delivered by E. L. Winslow, Esq. before the Independent Light Infantry Company of this town, on the 23d ult. It will be read with pleasure by all who feel any interest in our town, or derive satisfaction from the recollection of by-gone days.

In justice to Mr. W., we deem it proper to state, although not authorised to do so, that the obituary notice of the late Capt. John Winslow, appended to the Oration, under the head of Note A., was prepared by a member of the Company, at the request of the Committee.

VERMONT.—The Election in this State for Governor, Members of Congress, &c. took place on Tuesday of last week. But very few returns have been received. They are, however, very favorable, showing a small Whig gain over the vote of last year.

NEW YORK.—The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse on the 5th instant. Every county in the State was represented but one, and all the delegations full with the exception of two, which were deficient in one delegate each.

With the exception of four Calhoun delegates from New York City, the entire Convention was almost unanimous for Van Buren. Delegates were appointed to the Baltimore Convention, instructed to support the claims of Mr. Van Buren in that body.

JAIL BURNT.—We learn that the Jail of Chatham county was destroyed by fire on Saturday or Sunday night last. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DINNER TO HENRY W. MILLER, ESQ.

A Public Dinner has been tendered to Mr. Miller by the citizens of Wake Forest, to take place on Saturday the 16th instant. The following is Mr. Miller's reply to the Letter of the Committee, accepting the invitation:—

RALEIGH, August 26th, 1843.

Gentlemen:—I have received your very polite note, tendering me, on behalf of my friends in Wake Forest, a Public Dinner or Barbecue at "Pleasant Grove Academy," at such time as may best suit my convenience. For this mark of your confidence and respect, I should be dead to all the ennobling emotions of the heart, did I not feel deeply; and more so, because I am persuaded, that this is the outpouring of generous and patriotic bosoms, of those who reside in a generous and patriotic neighborhood, where no distinctions of party are permitted to mar or lessen that hospitality, for which it has been so long distinguished. You flatter me, gentlemen, in supposing that in the late contest with my Honorable competitor, I defended the Whig Party with any ability beyond mediocrity; but do me nothing more than justice in believing, that I felt throughout the Campaign an ardent devotion to the great principles by which that party is governed. Though inexperienced in political discussions, I began that contest with the determination, which nothing should have shaken, not only to discuss public measures freely and candidly, but to speak of the public acts and principles of public men as I thought they deserved. This I had a right to do—this, I hope, I succeeded in doing, without any exhibition of unkindness or disrespect towards the great body of my Fellow-Citizens who differ from me in political sentiment. This, I trust, will ever be the rule of my public conduct, for I scorn to believe that public opinion in this Country is to be changed or directed by the vituperation and abuse of the great body of any party. It would be a slander upon our form of government. They may be wrong and still their motives entitled to respect. But I do contend that many, perhaps a majority of those who solicit the suffrages of the people—who, by incessant grasping after public emoluments, become *trading* politicians—deserve to be spoken of and spoken to *plainly, unequivocally, manfully*; for, without this, the miserable, fawning, cringing demagogues, who work in the dark—who crawl about among the feet of the people,—who exhibit no fixed opinions upon any question—but who chime in willingly and servilely with every sentiment, by whomsoever expressed, will, ere long, obtain the sway in all departments of government, and every spark of the stern virtue which characterized our forefathers, will be extinguished in the councils of our Country. I allude not here to any particular political party. There are demagogues—men who will *meanly* stoop to low cunning who will conceal their real opinions and express those they do not entertain—in *all* parties—*all* ranks. Such men should be watched with an Eagle's eye,—should be *scorned* by the whole people. They deserve to be contemned and *scouted* by those even, with whom, for the time being, they may be pretending to act. With lynx-eye, they are watching the popular current, that they may throw themselves in and swim with it, and with the groveling cunning of a politician quack, they are sneakingly feeling the popular pulse, that their's ere long may beat responsive to it! All things to all men they denounce to-day, the principles which yesterday they were ready and willing to defend; and for pelf or place, they will disavow to-morrow what they boast of to-day. Such men are unworthy of the public confidence. Where they hold the helm of government, they produce instability and insecurity. If good men do not turn their faces, and use their efforts against such, they will, ere long, infest the whole country—some one of the nuisances will be "lurking in every nook," like the plague of Egypt polluting every thing—"a race obscure, spawned in the muddy beds of Nile." How often do we find it the case too, that men of this description, like the spy, remain only sufficiently long in the camp or ranks of one party, to enable them to communicate the most information to the enemy. *They have their price.* He who will bid *highest* may get them. You know that opinions on the great fundamental principles of our Government, are not to be *put on and put off*—laid aside and re-assumed, as one would his vestments. We had few, if any, political weathercocks, in the pure age of the Revolution, in the councils of the nation. Is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution—were the great tests *then*. Men in those days were required to "*speak out in plain language.*" Nor were they afraid to speak above a whisper. There was no concealment, no double dealing, no shifting. At the present day, when a politician is found with firmness enough to do what he conceives to be right, and boldness enough to speak forth his sentiments on all proper occasions, I care not to what political party he belongs, for *this* at least, he is entitled to the *respect*, if he should not command the admiration of the public. It was as well by the contrary to this, viz: by weakness and imbecility, as by double-headedness and insincerity, that the great Whig party was betrayed, *basely* betrayed by him, who now rules this great nation, and whose name will go down to the latest posterity as a political renegade. But gentlemen, I must close. I heartily concur in one sentiment expressed in your resolutions. Of all the great statesmen of our country, who through a long and eventful life, combines more than any one man, those qualities which characterize the statesman and patriot, from the earliest stages of the history of our Government, is Henry Clay. Firm and inflexible in what he conceives to be right—bold and fearless in the expression of his opinions, especially when the good of his country is at issue—patriotic under all temptations—a friend to human liberty, in whatsoever quarter of the earth, under whatsoever sun it was contended for, he is worthy the confidence of his countrymen, and should receive their suffrages for the highest honor in their gift. He is the architect of his own fortune—com-ing life with but few friends, without wealth or patronage, he has reared for himself a fame for eloquence, sagacity and noble disinterested patriotism, which will be more durable than brass. Let his friends be up and doing. Let them exert themselves with zeal and energy. No man deserving as much of his country, has been pursued with more vindictive detraction. This, however, thank God, will not alienate his friends. It will only animate—it will only arouse—it will only embolden them to more energetic and untiring exertion. Believing then, as I do, that his election is intimately connected with the success of Whig principles, and believing, honestly believing, that upon the success of those principles depend the happiness and prosperity of the country, I would call upon every true Whig to go at once into the field with a firm and resolute heart, and a determination to do his duty at all hazards.

It will give me pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens of Wake Forest, under their kind invitation, either on the 9th or 16th of next month, as may best suit their wishes.

Accept my thanks for the polite and cordial manner in which you have communicated the Resolutions of the meeting, and believe me, gentlemen, with sentiments of esteem,

Your friend,
H. W. MILLER.

To Messrs. John Ligon, K. P. Hill and D. S. Crenshaw, Committee.

CALHOUN MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The friends of Mr. Calhoun held a mass meeting in the Park, at New York, on the evening of the 4th inst. About 4000 persons were in attendance, and "the proceedings (says the Tribune,) were marked by quiet, perfect order, and an utter lack of all enthusiasm." After the organization of the meeting, a very long string of resolutions was introduced and adopted, of which the Tribune only gives the general purport:

"They proceed first to declare their conviction that Mr. Calhoun is "preeminently qualified to administer the general government according to its true principles, and consistently with the best interests of the people and the progressive spirit of the age." They enumerate as among the acts which entitle him to this preference his adherence to the doctrine of State Rights, his bold and uniform support of the principles of Free Trade, and his efforts to enlighten the popular mind "with regard to primary or abstract principles." They respond heartily to the declaration of Mr. Van Buren, that "no one can expect or should desire to be always in office in a government like ours;" and protest against the effort to force his nomination upon the party against his own published wishes. They proceed to advocate the District System of electing Delegates to the National Convention, pronouncing the old method of counting the votes in such Conventions unconstitutional and unjust."

The adoption of these resolutions was followed by a speech from James T. Brady, Esq., in which he set forth very clearly and candidly the reasons which induced their preference for Mr. Calhoun over the other candidates for the Presidency. He spoke with bitter indignation of the attempt of a portion of the Democratic party to force all its members to the support of a man they loathed, and declared that the despotism of party had become so perfect under their direction as to be no longer endurable by men who had the spirit of freedom in their hearts. The whole power of the party machinery, he said, had been seized by a set of men who sought solely their own aggrandizement, and cared no more for the people, whose good they professed to seek, than for the stones of the pavement upon which they walked! Their insolent rule must be broken. The people must choose their own candidates, and that without dictation or restraint, &c.

When Mr. Brady had concluded, a young man named Barber attempted to speak—but the audience declined the shave, and put him down by cries for Walsh. After a long time 'Mike Walsh' was hoisted upon the stage, came forward with neither coat nor vest, and made the following speech—which we report verbatim:—

"*Fellow Citizens:*—I come before you as an individual. I was not consulted concerning this meeting—and I shan't speak."

He thereupon marched off with a detachment of his friends, and the meeting, after some remarks from Mr. Wallace, soon adjourned.

It is one of the most idle things our opponents can do to talk about the Whigs dropping Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency to take up Judge McLean or some other person. Mr. Clay is the only man spoken of, thought of, or wished for by the Whig party as their leader in the coming great contest. If any who call themselves democrats suppose otherwise, let them be undeceived as soon as possible. The fact that General Harrison was taken up in 1840 instead of Mr. Clay argues nothing. The Whigs were then divided about men. Gen. Harrison had the support of a large section. For that reason, and for others, was he nominated. Now, no divisions about men exist in our party. Clay, is shouted from the hills of New England—Clay, re-echoes the valleys of the West; Clay, is the sound sent up from the broad fields of the South—Clay, is rolling in loud peals over the Northern Lakes. Every where, throughout the Union, that name is the Whigs' watchword, and it will continue to be until success crown their efforts.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A deputation of Boston merchants waited upon Levi Lincoln upon the occasion of his "giving up the seals" to his successor, Mr. Rantoul, who entered upon the duties of Collector of the Customs on Thursday morning last. The committee, consisting of Caleb Loring, Wm. Sturgis, Benjamin Rich, and J. T. Stevenson, presented to Governor Lincoln a letter, signed by *four hundred* of the most respected merchants and gentlemen directly interested in the commerce of the Port of Boston, expressive of the universal regret which is felt in that community that the Government should be deprived of the services of so efficient an officer.

Hanged for a single line.—Hume one day complained, in a mixed company, that he had considered himself very ill-treated by the world, by an unjust and unreasonable censure; adding that he had written many volumes, throughout the whole of which there were but a few pages that could be said to contain any reprehensible matter; and yet for these few pages he was abused as [illegible] to pieces. The company for some [illegible] mused, when at length a gentleman [illegible] observed, that it put him in mind of [illegible] acquaintance, a notary public, who [illegible] been condemned to be hanged for a [illegible], lamented the extreme injustice and [illegible] of his case, inasmuch as he had [illegible] thousand inoffensive sheets, and [illegible] he was to be hanged for a single line

"My name is Norval!" said a runaway youth, who was playing that character in a small theatre at Annapolis some years since. "You lie you dog!" said an officer in the crowd, "your name is Bill Brown, and you owes Mrs. Knipper three dollars and a half for board and washing—and here's a writ, so come along my darling."

Wheeling Gaz.

Important Advice.—The N. H. Telegraph, good authority, says:

"A gentleman who has occasion to walk with two ladies and one umbrella, should always go in the middle himself—that secures a dry coat to himself, and is showing no partiality to either of the ladies."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Saturday afternoon last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr. EDWIN GLOVER to Miss LAURA SMITH, eldest daughter of the late Chas. C. Smith of this place.

On the 5th instant, by John McNeill, Esq., Mr. GIDEON A. THOMPSON to Miss NICY, daughter of John Oats, Esq., all of Moore county.

In Moore county, on the 7th instant, by Charles Dunlap, Esq., Mr. PRESLY CADDELL to Miss HANNAH McCRUMMEN, daughter of Daniel McCrummen, Esq.

DIED,

In Charlotte, on the 1st instant, Mrs. CATHARINE BETHUNE, wife of Mr. Alex'r Bethune of Charlotte, and daughter of Mr. Alex'r McGilvary of this place, aged 28 years and 12 days.

In Marengo county, Ala., on the 18th ult., Miss ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of the late Robert Campbell, Esq. of this county, aged about 18 years.

On the 30th ult., at Ben Lomond, Fauquier County, Virginia, Mrs. ELIZABETH STANLY, relict of the late Hon. John Stanly, of North Carolina.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 30.—Schr. Schuylkill from Philadelphia. Sept. 2.—Brig Ransom from N. York; Schr. Oscar from Beaufort, N. C. 5.—Brig Cardenas from Guadaloupe.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 2.—Schrs. Grandee for Guadaloupe, Republic for Jamaica, David Rogers for New York, C. E. Thorn for do., Tioga for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 13.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	7½ a 8½	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	9 a 40	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut.	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5½ a 6⅝	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn.	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4¼ a $4½	Sack,	$2¼ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	8 a 10	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅛ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—There is a good feeling for Cotton, and the article is very firm at quotations. Bacon has declined, and is now selling at 7½ to 8½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 6.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 50 a 2 75.

Naval Stores.—The sales of turpentine this week have been mostly at 1,90 and at 1,87. Tar has dropped to 1,10, the last sale.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—The price of timber has inclined downwards within a few days, owing to large arrivals of the article; sales good mill timber at $4. We note sales lumber as follows: flooring boards, $7; wide boards 4½; scantling 4; contract shingles brought 3½ to 4 dollars this week.

Bacon.—A lot of nearly 20 000 lbs. Pennsylvania, all shoulders, brought at auction 4¼ to 4½ cts.

Corn.—There is an up-country cargo at the wharf which is selling out at 55 to 60 cts. Selling for same from store.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—September 5.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 14½; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8 cts.—extremes. Corn 56 cts.

At Augusta, old Cotton 5½ to 7¾ cts.; new, 7½ to 7¾. Up to the 7th, 34 bales new had been received.

At Columbia, prices range from 5 to 7 cts.

At New York, Upland Cotton 5¾ to 8¾. The favorable aspect of the news from England had caused an improvement in prices, and the last three days' sales reported were 4000 bales, at an advance of one quarter of a cent.

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

September 9, 1843. 71-3m

Fahnstock's and Comstock's

VERMIFUGE,

For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

September 11, 1843. 71tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends leaving for the North in a few days. Any person wishing a good situation to practice Medicine, can now take his place. He has a good assortment of Medicines on hand, purchased with great care in New York last Spring, that he will dispose of at cost. Farther information may be had by addressing the Subscriber (post paid) at Asheborough, N. C.

B. H. WHITNEY.

September 9, 1843. 71-3w

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Attention! 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia!

YOU are hereby ordered to Parade at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely armed and equipped as the law directs, for Parade. The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers, will appear on Thursday the 28th instant, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, to drill.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

E. FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1843. 71-2w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,
And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, ARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 21, 1841. 72tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK, TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 39-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE. at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56-tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

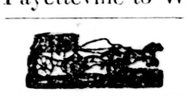
HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



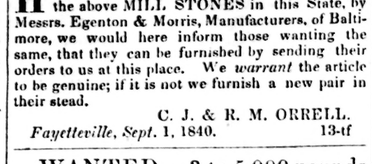
THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
May 16, 1843. 54tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenge

Are a specific for the relief of nervou[s] headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy and debility, either from previous disease o[r] living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irrit[a]tion of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation [of] heart. From their efficacy in the relief of [t]he[se] they are called by many the Heada[che].

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstor[e].
May 1, 1843. 5

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

POWER LOOMS

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
June 27, 1843. 60-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, or $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
August 15, 1843. 67-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., upwards of 1100 pages, with a handsome portrait, price $1.
No. 10 Alison's Europe, 25 cents.
Nos. 5 and 6 Brande's Encyclopedia, 25 cents.
The False Heir, by James, 12½ cents.
The Lost Ship, a Tale founded on the loss of the Steamer President, 25 cents.
The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer, 12½ cents.
A Voice from the Vintage, a Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis.
Family Secrets, another Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis, 40 cents.
Hector O'Halloran and his man Mark Anthony O'Toole, 50 cents.
The Days of Queen Mary, 25 cents.
The New Purchase, or 7½ years in the Far West, $1 50.
Stephens's Yucatan, $5 00.
Received by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

SARSAPARILLA.

EXTRACT and Syrup SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to "Sands'," or any other kind ever manufactured, and for sale at one-half the price by S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Tooth Brushes, Cologne Water, Seidlitz Powders, and a choice assortment of Family Medicines, always on hand.
August 2, 1843. 65tf

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in a certain Tract of Land, containing three hundred acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Sen., Alamander Hunt, James P. Jackson, and William Hadley, near the Wolf Pit.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy the land levied upon, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 67-6w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.
New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

☞ Opedeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Cinnamon, Laudanum, Paregoric, &c. &c. for sale by the gross or dozen, at as low prices as they can be obtained from New York, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1843. 66tf

SEIDLITZ POWDERS,

Warranted equal to the best imported,

FOR sale at 35 cents *per box*, and in proportion by the gross or dozen, by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Apothecary.
July 25, 1843. 64tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are $95 00
For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, 125 00
$350 00

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of these penses of resident Students, from the books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposite their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 14, 1843. 63-t10

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fever and Ague Patients! BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the only true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Impostors on all sides, and in every way possible that can just save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.
June 24, 1843. 62-t10

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.